BEAVER ARGUS

Wednesday, June 24th, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

☞ Letters and communications, by mail shall have prompt attention.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. 1863.

The New-York Tribune, first issued in 1841, in its twenty-second years, has obtained both a larger and a more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the War for the Union, its circulation on the 6th of December, 1862 is as follows:

Daily	50,125
Semi-Weekly	17,250
Weekly	148,000
Aggregate	215,375

Preeminently a journal of News and of Literature, The Tribune has political convictions which are well characterized by the single word Republican. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—Republican in its steadfast earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—Republican in its antagonism to the despots of the Old World, who fondly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counterpart the overthrow and ruin of the Model Republic—Republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that this atrocious Rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its plotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, wherein Liberty and Union shall indeed be "one and inseparable" henceforth and forever.

The Tribune devotes attention in calmer times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present its energies and its columns are mainly devoted to the invigoration and success of the War for the Union. Its special correspondents accompany every considerable army and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust to result in the signal and conclusive triumph of the National arms and in the restoration of Peace and Thrift to our distracted, bleeding country. We believe that not otherwise can a fuller or more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular perusal of our columns. And we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all friends of the National cause which we regard and uphold as that of Universal Humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

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BEAVER ARGUS.

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[Written for the Argus.]

DOES THE BIBLE SANCTION SUCH A PRINCIPLE?

III.

We quote again from the Bishop "We come next to the proof that Slavery was sanctioned by the Deity, in the case of Abraham, whose three hundred and eighteen bond-servants, born in his own house (Gen. 14 c 14 v), are mentioned along with those bought with his own money, as proper subjects for circumcision. (Gen. 17c 12v.) His wife Sarah had also an Egyptian slave named Hager who fled from severity. And "the Angel of the Lord" commanded the fugitive to return to her mistress and submit herself (Gen. 14. 9.) If philanthropists of age who profess to believe the Bible had been willing to take the counsel of that angel for their guide, it would have preserved peace and welfare of the Union

Will the reader please turn to and read these passages (Gen. 14, 14): "And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained *servants*, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued after them into Dan." The word servant is not used in the Hebrew, but is supplied by the translators. The Bishop says they were "*bond servants*," but the text says no such thing. It is silent as to what they were—whether servants, slaves, soldiers, or hired men. Until we can determine what is referred to, the text is not proof to sustain the proposition, "negro slavery is right."

"He that is eight days old shall be circumcised among you; every male child in your generations, he that is born in the house, or bought with money of any stranger, which is not of thy seed." (Gen. 17, 12.) Do these texts state that Abraham had servants, "bought with his own money?" Most certainly not; the proposition is, "negro slavery is right;" these texts are offered to support it. Do they do it? *Do they ever bear in that direction?*

But *if* Abraham had slaves, is there one word of *approval?* No, not even an intimation of it. The case is simply this: Does the Bible record of a fact make that fact right? Who will dare take that position? No one. Until that is proven, the texts are irrelevant. The Bishop says Sarah had an Egyptian slave. The text says she was Sarah's "hand-maid." Are the terms synonyms? Webster says a hand-maid is "a maid that waits at hand, a female servant or attendant." Slave, he defines thus: "A person who is *wholly* subject to the *will* of another." If hand-maid and slave were synonyms the text might be proof. As it is, it is not,

The assumption is, Abraham held slaves; then, therefore, it is right for men to hold negroes as slaves now.—If the position is correct, it follows as a matter of course, because Abraham married Hagar, a man may marry two wives. He married his slave, therefore a man may marry his slave now; and as we have no white slaves, he may marry his negro slave. Are not these fair, logical consequences from the Bishop's reasoning.

When Hagar had left Abram, the angel of the Lord directed her to return. From this it is inferred that the relation existing between Sarah and Hagar was mistress and slave. When it can be proven that that relation was that of mistress and slave, it will sustain the proposition, and not until then. To prove that relation is the trouble. Sarah was childless, and desired offspring; she gave Abram Hagar as his wife. Would she *probably* give him a slave, or that female next to herself. *Which is probable?* The probability is that she went away voluntarily, and returned at will. As might have been expected, family discord was the result; and Abram determines to remove Hagar; and she was provided for and sent away. Are these transactions those of slavery? Let the counterpart of this be found in negro slavery. If Hagar was a slave, then her son must have been also. *Was Ishmael a slave?*

We quote again from the same author: "The third proof that slavery authorised by the Almighty, occurs in the last of the Ten Commandments delivered from Mount Sinia, and universally acknowledged by Jews and Christians, to be the Moral Law:—"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his *man servant*, nor his *maid servant*, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's."—(Ex. 20. 17.) Here it is evident the principal of property, anything that is thy neighbor's, runs through whole. I am quite aware, indeed, of the prejudice which many good people entertain against the idea of property in a human being, and shall consider it, in due time, amongst the objections. I am equally aware that the wives of our day may take umbrage at the law which places in the same sentence with the slave, and even with the horse and the cattle. But the truth is none the less certain. The husband has a real property in the wife, because he is bound for life to cherish and maintain her. The character of property is doubtless modified by its design.—But whatever, whether person or thing, the law appropriates to an individual, becomes his property. This is the law against covetousness, and also against slavery. "Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's;" thus guarding every man's right to himself, and his property, by making not only the act of *taking away* a sin, but even that state of mind which would tempt to such an act. Whoever made human beings slaves, or held them as slaves, without coveting them? Why do they take from them their time, their labor, their liberty, their right of self-preservation and improvement, their right to acquire property, to worship according to conscience, to search the scriptures, to live with their families, and their right to their own bodies? Answer; they covet them all. Why do they *take* them if they do not *desire* them? They seize and hold them, simply because they had rather the fee, simple proprietorship of their bodies and minds themselves than that the rightful owners should hold it. They *covet* them for purposes of gain, convenience, personal ease; lust of dominion, of sensual gratification, of pride and ostentation. They break the Tenth Commandment by day and by night, and pluck down upon their heads the plagues written in the Book.

If this text proves that servants were the *property* of their masters, it proves too much, for it proves that a man's *wife* is his *property*. Indeed, this is assumed. A proposition that requires such an assumption to support it, should, by honest men, be abandoned. *Are wife and property synonyms?* This text is a part of a legal code, a compound of universal rules, where we should expect to find, if anywhere, the conjunction of things that belong together. Further, an examination of all the places in which servants are included among beasts, chattels, &c., will show that where there is an inventory of mere property, servants are not included, or if included it is in such a way as to show that they are not regarded in the light of *property*. (Eccl. 2, 7, 8.) But where the design is to show, not merely the result, but the greatness of any personage, that he is a man of distinction, and sway, a ruler, a prince—his servants are spoken of as well as his property. See Josh. 22, 8. Gen. 34. 23. Job 42, 12. Job 1, 35. Gen. 24, 35.

Important Correspondence with President Lincoln.

Albany, May 19, 1863.

To his Excellency the President of the United States:

The undersigned, officers of a public meeting held at the city of Albany on the 16th day of May instant, herewith transmit to your Excellency a copy of the resolutions adopted at the said meeting, and respectfully request your earnest consideration of them. They deem it proper on their personal responsibility to state that the meeting was one of the most respectable as to numbers and character, and one of the most earnest in the support of the Union, ever held in this city.

Yours, with great regard,

ERASTUS CORNING, President.
ELI PERRY, Vice President.
PETER GANSEVOORT, Vice Pres'nt.
PETER MONTEATH, Vice President.
SAM'L. A. GIBBS, Vice President.
JOHN NIBLACK, Vice President,
H. W. M'CLELLAN, Vice President.
L. W. ROGERS, Vice President.
WM. SEYMOUR, Vice President.
JERE. OSBORN, Vice President.
WM. S. PADDOCK, Vice President.
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EDWARD MULCAHY, Vice Pres'nt.
D. V. RADCLIFFE, Vice President.
WM A. RICE, Secretary.
EDWARD NEWCOMB, Secretary.
R. W. PECKHAM, Jr., Secretary.
M. A. NOLAN, Secretary,
J. R. NESSEL, Secretary.
C. W. WEEKS, Secretary.

Resolutions adopted at the meeting held in Albany, N. Y. on the 16th day of May, 1863.

Resolved, That the Democrats of New York point to their uniform course of action during the two years of civil war through which we have passed, to the alacrity which they have evinced in filling the ranks of the army, to their contributions and sacrifices, as the evidence of their patriotism and devotion to the cause of our imperiled country. Never in the history of civil wars has a Government been sustained with such ample resources of means and men as the people have voluntarily placed in the hands of this Administration.

Resolved, That, as Democrats we are determined to maintain this patriotic attitude, and, despite of adverse and disheartening circumstances, to devote all our energies to sustain the cause of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and to bring back the restoration of all the States under the safeguards of the Constitution.

Resolved, That while we will not consent to be misapprehended upon these points, we are determined not to be misunderstood in regard to others not less essential. We demand that the Administration shall be true to the Constitution; shall recognize and maintain the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen: shall everywhere, outside of the lines of necessary military occupation and the scenes of insurrection exert all its powers to maintain the supremacy of the civil over military law.

Resolved, That, in view of these principles, we denounce the recent assumption of a military commander to seize and try a citizen of Ohio, Clement L. Vallandigham, for no other reason than words addressed to a public meeting, in criticism of the course of the Administration, and in condemnation of the military orders of that general.

Resolved, That this assumption of power by a military tribunal, if successfully asserted, not only abrogates the rights of the people to assemble and discuss the affairs of government, the liberty of speech and of the press, the right of trial by jury, the law of evidence, and the privilege of *habeas corpus*, but it strikes a fatal blow at the supremacy of law, and the authority of the State and Federal Constitutions.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States—the supreme law of the land—has defined the crime of treason against the United States to consist "only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," and has provided that "no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court." And it further provides that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger;" and further, that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime was committed.

Resolved, That these safeguards of the rights of the citizen against the pretensions of arbitrary power were intended more especially for his protection in time of civil commotion. They were secured substantially to the English people after years of protracted civil war, and were adopted into our Constitution at the close of revolution. There stood the test of seventy-six years of trial, under our republican system, under circumstances which show that, while they constitute the foundation of all free government, they are the elements of the enduring stability of the republic.

Resolved, That, in adopting the language of Daniel Webster, we declare, "It is the ancient and undoubted prerogative of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men." A "time honored right," a fireside privilege, has been enjoyed in every house, cottage, and cabin in the nation. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air or walking on the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty, and it is the last duty which those whose representatives we are, shall find us to abandon. Aiming at all times to be courteous and temperate in its use, except when the right itself is questioned, we shall place ourselves in the extreme boundary of our own right, and bid defiance to any arm that would move us from our ground "This high constitutional privilege we shall defend and exercise in all places—in time of peace, in time of war, and at all times. Living, we shall assert it; and should we leave no other inheritance to our children, by the blessing of God we will leave them the inheritance of free principles and the example of a manly, independent, and constitutional defence of them."

Resolved, That in the election of Governor Seymour, the people of this State, by an emphatic majority, declared their condemnation of the system of arbitrary arrests and their determination to stand by the Constitution. That the revival of this lawless system can have but one result: to divide and distract the North, and destroy its confidence in the purposes of the Administration. That we deprecate it as an element of confusion at home, of weakness to our armies in the field, and as calculated to lower the estimate of American character, and magnify the apparent peril of our cause abroad. And that, regarding the blow struck at a citizen of Ohio as aimed at the rights of every citizen of the North we denounce it as against the spirit of our laws and Constitution, and most earnestly call upon the President of the United States to reverse the the action of the military tribunal which has passed a "cruel and unusual punishment" upon the party arrested, prohibited in terms by the Constitution, and to restore him to the liberty of which he has been deprived.

Resolved, That the president, vice-presidents, and secretary of this meeting be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency the President of United States, with the assurance of this meeting of their hearty and earnest desire to support the Government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the existing rebellion.

Washington, June 12, 1863.

Hon Erastus Corning and others:

Gentlemen:—Your letter of May 19, inclosing the resolutions of a public meeting held in Albany, New York, on the 16th of the same month was received several days ago.

The resolutions, as I understand them, are resolvable into two propositions—first, the expression of a purpose to sustain the cause of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and to support the Administration in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and secondly, a declaration of censure upon the Administration for supposed unconstitutional action, such as the making of military arrests. And, from the two propositions, a third is deduced, which is that the gentlemen composing the meeting are resolved on doing their part to maintain our common Government and country, despite the folly or wickedness, as they may conceive, of any Administration. This position is eminently patriotic, and as such, I thank the meeting, and congratulate the nation for it. My own purpose is the same; so that the meeting and myself have a common object, and can have no difference, except in the choice of means or measures for effecting that object.

And here I ought to close this paper, and would close it, if there were no apprehension that more injurious consequences than any merely personal to myself might follow the censures systematically cast upon me for doing what, in my view of duty, I could not forbear. The resolutions promise to support me in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and I have not knowingly employed, nor shall knowingly employ, any other. But the meeting, by their resolutions, assert and argue that certain military arrests, and proceedings following them, for which I am ultimately responsible, are unconstitutional. I think they are not. The resolutions quote from the Constitution the definition of treason, and also the limiting safeguards and guarantees therein provided for the citizen on trial for treason, and on his being held to answer for capital or otherwise infamous crimes, and in criminal prosecutions, his right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

They proceed to resolve "that these safeguards of the rights of the citizen against the pretensions of arbitrary power were intended more *especially* for his protection in times of civil commotion." And, apparently to demonstrate the proposition, the resolutions proceed: "They were secured substantially to the English people *after* years of protracted civil war, and were adopted into our Constitution at the *close* of the revolution." Would not the demonstration have been better if it could have been truly said that these safeguards had been adopted and applied *during* the civil war, and *during* our revolution, instead of *after* the one and at the *close* of the other? I, too, am devotedly for them *after* civil war and *before* civil war, and at all times, "except when, in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may require," their suspension. The resolutions proceed to tell us that these safeguards "have stood the test of seventy-six years of trial, under our republican system, under circumstances which show that while they constitute the foundation of all free government, they are the the elements of the enduring stability of the Republic." No one denies that they have so stood the test up to the beginning of the present rebellion, if we except a certain occurrence at New Orleans; nor does any one question that they will stand the same test much longer after the rebellion closes. But these provisions of the Constitution have no application to the case we have in hand, because the arrests complained of were not made for treason—that is, not for *the* treason defined in the Constitution, and upon the conviction of which the punishment is death; nor yet were they made to hold persons to answer for any capital or otherwise infamous crimes; nor were the proceedings following, in any constitutional or legal sense "criminal prosecutions."

The arrests were made on totally different grounds, and the proceedings following accorded with the grounds of the arrests. Let us consider the real case with which we are dealing, and apply to it the parts of the Constitution plainly made for such cases.

Prior to my installation here it had been inculcated that any State had a lawful right to secede from the national Union, and that it would be expedient to exercise the right whenever the devotees of the doctrine should fail to elect a President to their own liking. I was elected contrary to their liking; and, accordingly, so far as it was legally possible, they had taken seven States out of the Union, had seized many of the United States forts, and had fired upon the United States flag, all before I was inaugurated, and, of course, before I had done any official act whatever. The rebellion thus begun soon ran into the present civil war; and, in certain respects, it began on very unequal terms between the parties.—The insurgents had been preparing for it more than thirty years, while the Government had taken no steps to resist them. The former had carefully considered all the means which could be turned to their account. It undoubtedly was a well pondered reliance with them that in their own unrestricted efforts to destroy Union, Constitution and law, all together, the Government would, in great degree, be restrained by the same Constitution and law from arresting their progress. Their sympathizers pervaded all departments of the Government and nearly all communities of the people. From this material, under cover of "liberty of speech," "liberty of the press," and "*habeas corpus*," they hoped to keep on foot amongst us a most efficient corps of spies, informers, suppliers, and aiders and abettors of their cause in a thousand ways. They knew that in times such as they were inaugurating by the Constitution itself, the *habeas corpus* might be suspended; but they also knew they had friends who would make a question as to who was to suspend it; meanwile their spies and others might remain at large to help on their cause. Or if, as has happened, the executive should suspend the writ, without ruinous waste of time, instances of arresting innocent persons might occur, as are always likely to occur in such cases; and then a clamor could be raised in regard to this, which might be, at least, of some service to the insurgent cause. It needed no very keen perception to discover this part of the enemy's programme, so soon as by open hostilities their machinery was fairly put in motion. Yet, thoroughly imbued with a reverence for the guaranteed rights of individuals, I was slow to adopt the strong measures which by degrees I have been forced to regard as being within the exceptions of the Constitution, and as indispensable to the public safety. Nothing is better known to history than that courts of justice are utterly incompetent to such cases. Civil courts are organized chiefly for trials of individuals, or, at most, a few individuals acting in concert, and this in quiet times, and on charges of crimes well defined in the law. Even in times of peace bands of horse thieves and robbers frequently grow too numerous and powerful for the ordinary courts of justice. But what comparison in numbers have such bands ever borne to the insurgent sympathizers, even in many of the loyal States? Again, a jury too frequently has at least one member now ready to hang the panel than to hang the traitor. And yet, again, he who dissuades one man from volunteering, or induces one soldier to desert, weakens the Union cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in battle. Yet this dissuasion or inducement may be conducted as to be no defined crime of which any civil court would take cognizance.

Ours is a case of rebellion—so called by the resolutions before me—in fact, a clear, flagrant and gigantic case of rebellion; and the provision of the Constitution that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," is *the* provision which specially applies to our present case. This provision plainly attests the understanding of those who made the Constitution, that ordinary courts of justice are inadequate to "cases of rebellion,"—attests their purpose that, in such cases, men may be held in custody whom the courts, acting on ordinary rules, would discharge. *Habeas corpus* does not discharge men who are proved to be guilty of defined crime, and its suspension is allowed by the Constitution on a purpose that men may be arrested and held who cannot be proved to be guilty of defined crime, "when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." This is precisely our present case—a case of rebellion, wherein the public safety does require the suspension. Indeed, arrests by process of courts, and arrests in cases of rebellion, do not proceed altogether upon the same basis. The former is directed at the small percentage of ordinary and continuous perpetration of crime, while the latter is directed at sudden and extensive uprisings against the Government, which, at most, will succeed or fail in no great length of time. In the latter case, arrests are made, not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The latter is more for the preventive and less for the vindictive than the former. In such cases the purposes of men are much more easily understood than in cases of ordinary crime. The man, who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his government is discussed, cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy; much more, if he talks ambiguously—talks for his country with "buts" and "ifs" and "ands." Of how little value the constitutional provisions I have quoted will be rendered, if arrests shall never be made until defined crimes shall have been committed, may be illustrated by a few notable examples. General John C. Breckinridge, General Robert E. Lee, General Joseph E. Johnston, General John B. Magruder, General William B. Preston, General Simon B. Buckner, and Commodore Franklin Buchanan, now occupying the very highest places in the rebel war service, were all within the power of the Government since the rebellion began, and were nearly as well known to be traitors then as now. Unquestionably if we had seized and held them, the insurgent cause would be much weaker. But no one of them had then committed any crime defined in the law. Every one of them, if arrested, would have been discharged on *habeas corpus* were the writ allowed to operate. In view and similar cases, I think the time not unlikely to come when I shall be blamed for having made too few arrests rather than too many.

By the third resolution the meeting indicate their opinion that military arrests may be constitutional in localities where rebellion actually exists, but that such arrests are unconstitutional in localities where rebellion or insurrection does not actually exist. They insist that such arrests shall not be made outside of the lines of necessary military occupation, and the scenes of insurrection." Inasmuch, however, as the Constitution itself makes no such distinction, I am unable to believe that there is any such constitutional distinction. I concede that the class of arrests complained of can be constitutional only when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require them; and I insist that in such cases they are constitutional *wherever* the public safety does require them; as well in places to which they may prevent the rebellion extending, as in those where it may be already prevailing; as well where they may restrain mischievous interference with the raising and supplying of armies to suppress the rebellion, as where the rebellion may actually be; as well where they may restrain the enticing men out of the army, as where they would prevent mutiny in the army; equally constitutional at all places where they will conduce to the public safety, as against the dangers of rebellion or invasion. Take the particular case mentioned by the meeting. It is asserted in substance, that Mr. Vallandigham was, by a military commander, seized and tried "for no other reason than words addressed to a public meeting, in criticism of the course of the Administration, and in condemnation of the military orders of the general."—Now, if there be no mistake about this; if this assertion is the truth, and the whole truth; if there was no other reason for the arrest, then I concede that the arrest was wrong.—But the arrest, as I understood, was made for a very different reason. Mr. Vallandigham avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union; and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops; to encourage desertions from the army; and to leave the rebellion without an adequate military force to suppress it.—He was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the Administration, or the personal interests of the commanding general but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was warring upon the military, and gave the military constitution jurisdiction to lay hands upon him. If Mr. Vallandigham was not damaging the military power of the country, then his arrest was made on mistake of fact, which I would be glad to correct on reasonably satisfactory evidence.

I understood the meeting, whose resolutions I am considering, to be in favor of suppressing the rebellion by military force—by armies. Our experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained unless desertion shall be punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires, and the law and the Constitution sanction, this punishment. Must I shoot a simple minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator, who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father, or brother, or friend, into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings till he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked Administration of a contemptible Government too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but withal a great mercy.

If I be wrong on this question of constitutional power, my error lies in believing that certain proceedings are constitutional when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires them, which would not be constitutional when, in absence of rebellion or invasion, the public safety does not require them: in other words, that the Constitution is not, in application, in all respects the same, in case of rebellion or invasion involving the public safety, as it is in times of profound peace and public security. The Constitution itself makes the distinction; and I can no more be persuaded that the Government can constitutionally take no strong measures in time of rebellion, because it can be shown that the same could not be lawfully taken in time of peace than I can be persuaded that a particular drug is not good medicine for a sick man, because it can be shown to not be good food for a well one. Nor am I able to appreciate the danger apprehended by the meeting that the American people will by means of military arrests during the rebellion, lose the right of public discussion, the liberty of speech and the press, the law of evidence, trial by jury and *habeas corpus* throughout the indefinite peaceful future, which I trust lies before them, any more than I am able to believe that a man could contract so strong an appetite for emetics during temporary illness, as to persist in feeding upon them during the remainder of his healthful life.

In giving the resolutions that earnest consideration which you request of me, I cannot overlook the fact that the meeting speak as "Democrats."—Nor can I, with full respect for their known intelligence, and the fairly presumed deliberation with which they prepared their resolutions, be permitted to suppose that this occurred by accident, or in any way other than

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that they preferred to designate themselves "Democrats" rather than "American citizens." In this time of national peril I would have preferred to meet you upon a level one step higher than any party platform; because I am sure that, from more elevated position, we could do better battle for the country we all love than we possibly can from those lower ones where, from the force of habit, the prejudices of the past, and selfish hopes of the future, we are sure to expend much of our ingenuity and strength in finding fault with, and aiming blows at each other. But, since you have denied me this, I will yet be thankful, for the country's sake, that not all Democrats have done so. He on whose discretionary judgment Mr. Vallandigham was arrested and tried, is a Democrat, having no old party affinity with me; and the judge who rejected the constitutional view expressed in these resolutions, by refusing to discharge Mr. Vallandigham on *habeas corpus* is a Democrat of better days than these, having received his judicial mantle at the hands of President Jackson. And still more, of those Democrats who are nobly exposing their lives and shedding their blood on the battle field, I have learned that many approve the course taken with Mr. Vallandigham, while I have not heard of a single one condemning it. I cannot assert that there are none such. And the name of President Jackson recalls an incident of pertinent history. After the battle of New Orleans, and while the fact that the treaty of peace had been concluded was well known in the city, but before official knowledge of it had arrived, General Jackson still maintained martial or military law. Now, that it could be said the war was over, the clamor against martial law, which had existed from the first, grew more furious. Among other things a Mr. Louallier published a denunciatory newspaper article. General Jackson arrested him. A lawyer by the name of Morel procured the United States Judge Hall to order a writ of *habeas corpus* to relieve Mr Lonsillier. General Jackson arrested both the lawyer and the judge. Mr. Hollander ventured to say of some part of the matter that "it was a dirty trick." General Jackson arrested him. When the officer undertook to serve the writ of *habeas corpus*, General Jackson took it from him, and sent him away with a copy. Holding the judge in custody a few days, the General sent him beyond the limits of his encampment, and set him at liberty, with an order to remain till the ratification of peace should be regularly announced, or until the British should be have left the Southern coast. A day or two more elapsed, the ratification of the treaty of peace was regularly announced, and the judge and others were fully liberated. A few days more, and the judge called General Jackson into court and fined him a thousand dollars for having arrested him and the others named. The general paid the fine, and there the matter rested for nearly thirty years, when Congress refunded principal and interest. The late Senator Douglas, then in the House of Representatives, took a leading part in the debates, in which the constitutional question was much discussed. I am not prepared to say whom the journals would show to have voted for the measure.

It may be remarked: First, that we had the same Constitution then as now; secondly, that we then had a case of invasion, and now we have a case of rebellion; and, thirdly, that the permanent right of the people to public discussion, the liberty of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, the law of evidence, and the *habeas corpus*, suffered no detriment whatever by that conduct of General Jackson, or its subsequent approval by the American Congress.

And yet, let me say, that in my own discretion I do not know whatever I would have ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. While I cannot shift the responsibility from myself, I hold that, as a general rule, the commander in the field is the better judge of the necessity in any particular case. Of course I must practice a general directory and revisory power in the matter.

One of the resolutions expresses the opinion of the meeting that arbitrary arrests will have the effect to divide and distract those who should be united in suppressing the rebellion, and I am specifically called on to discharge Mr. Vallandigham. I regard this act as, at least of fair appeal to me on the expediency of exercising a constitutional power which I think exists. In response to such appeal I have to say, it gave me pain when I learned that Mr. Vallandigham had been arrested—that is, I was pained that there should have seemed to be a necessity for arresting him—and that it will afford me great pleasure to discharge him so soon as I can, by any means, believe the public safety will not suffer by it. I further say, that as the war progresses, it appears to me that opinion and action, which were in great confusion at first, take shape and fall into more regular channels, so that the necessity for strong dealing with them gradually decreases. I have every reason to desire that it should cease altogether, and far from the least is my regard for the opinions and wishes of those who, like the meeting at Albany, declare their purpose to sustain the Government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion. Still, I must continue to do so much as may seem to be required by the public safety.

A. LINCOLN.

GEN. WISE FALLING BACK.—From Fortress Monroe, says the *Herald*, we learn that Gen. Wise's rebel forces had left the peninsula, and had fallen back beyond the Chickahominy. A part of Gen. Keyes's forces occupied New Kent Court House on the 15th inst. There had been a sharp skirmish near the Chickahominy, but the loss had been slight.

BEAVER ARGUS

Wednesday, June 24th, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For Supreme Judge,

HON. DANIEL AGNEW,

OF BEAVER COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly,
WILLIAM HENRY, Fallston.
Sheriff,
JOSEPH LEDLIE, Beaver,
Register & Recorder,
ALFRED R. MOORE, Beaver,
Treasurer,
JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver,
Clerk of Court,
JOHN A. FRAZIER, Darlington,
Commissioner,
JOHN H. BEIGHLEY Economy tp.,
Coroner,
THOS. DEVINEY, New Brighton,
Poor House Director,
JOHN K. POTTER, Raccoon,
Auditor,
JOSEPH M'CLURE, Bridgewater,
Trustees of Academy.
Rev. D. A. CUNNINGHAM, Bridgew'r,
WILLIAM ORR, Beaver.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my interest in the Beaver *Argus*, all those indebted to me for subscription, job work, etc., will please call and settle immediately with J. L. Anderson, who is authorized to receipt in my name.

Feb. 19, '62. T. C. NICHOLSON.

☞ Lt. Col. James A. Johnston, of the 172d Reg. P. M., and Maj. A. W. Taylor, of the 101st Reg. P. V., will please accept our thanks for late Southern papers.

Agricultural Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Agricultural Society on Saturday the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House. A full attendance is requested.

By order. A. G. M'CREARY,
June 23, '63. Sec'y.

☞ The Copperhead Convention which met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, made their nominations, and selected as their candidates two of the present Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the same men who, about a year since, disfranchised the soldier. Judge Woodward was their choice for Governor and Judge Lowrie for Supreme Judge.

A Chance to Enlist.

Lieut. George Fetterman, son of N. P. Fetterman, Esq., of Pittsburg, is raising a company of Cavalry, to serve for six months, under the call of the President. Lieut. Fetterman was in the service about sixteen months in the 101st Regiment Penna. Vols. He was a fine officer, brave and noble, loved and respected by his men. He is a young man, of good, moral character, has a long experience in the service, and is just the man to enlist under.

Any who design volunteering, we would recommend them to him. He has an office on Fifth street, Pittsburg, and J. S. Rutan, Esq., or D. D. Johnston, of Beaver, are authorized to receive recruits for him in this county.

Union Ticket.

The ticket nominated by the Union Convention of this county, so far as we have heard, gives general satisfaction. In a number of instances those of our own individual choice were not selected. But it would be unreasonable for any one to expect this; and every true and loyal man will submit to the will of the majority, when true, honest and capable men have been chosen, as was done in this instance, although they may not have been of his own choice. Take the ticket altogether, it is one of the best nominated for many years; and we are sure it will receive the unanimous support of all loyal men of the county. We have no doubt many of the candidates were disappointed and grieved at their defeat, as is always the case; but they ought to recollect that all could not be successful, and should submit to the decision of the people with as little murmuring and faultfinding as possible. Whatever the feelings of disappointment may have been, we know the defeated candidates are good, reasonable and loyal men, and will give a hearty support to their successful opponents. We predict that the whole ticket will receive a larger majority than ever was given in the county.

We will recur to this subject at another time, and discuss the merits of the different candidates separately.

☞ The more the Copperheads of the North embarrass the Administration, the more they prolong the war; the more they aid and comfort the rebels, the greater is the cost of blood and treasure of the country. Honest men, of *all* parties, think of this!

To the Freemen of Beaver County.

Every loyal and patriotic man, who possesses any reasonable amount of intelligence, has been suspicious of the leaders of the party which claims to be the Democratic party in the North, ever since the slave-holding traitors of the South conspired together, and took up arms for the overthrow of the Government of the United States. The interests and principles of the leaders seemed to be so intimately connected with those of the slave-holders, that intelligent men believe they could not do otherwise than join, either open or secretly, in carrying out that most stupendous crime and base political ingratitude. The slave-holders finding political power, and the control of the National Government, fast slipping from their grasp, determined to set up for themselves and establish a Government sufficiently strong, as they imagined, to secure their favorite institution, and tyranize over the masses of "white trash," and to extend the area of slavery over a large portion of this Continent and finally be able to bring the whole under their dominion. Unless the reins of Government were entirely in their own hands there was no hope of carrying out their favorite and long cherished scheme. Slavery has no merit of its own to give it life or vigor to contend with other institutions that are animated with the spirit of christianity or the genuine impulses of civilization. Without special privileges granted to it by legislative enactments, it can never exist for any great length of time anywhere. It has no means in itself of defence; all its elements are self-destructive, and it is opposed to every principle of humanity, and to the teachings authorized by our Creator, or inculcated by religion. The political interests of a portion of the Democratic party were so deeply involved in the support of the institution of slavery, that it became apparent to every man of the most limited discernment, that the great leaders of the party had but one alternative presented to them, either to give up that part of there political creed which deemed slavery divine, or go into the rebellion, armed and ready to contend in mortal conflict in favor of the institution and against the Government. At first the great leaders in the North, unable to resist the pressure, and yielding to the general uprising which immediately followed the universal horror at seeing the national flag assailed at Fort Sumter, the leaders of the party in the North appeared to be in earnest in going with the patriotic masses of all parties who had resolved that the rebellion should be put down. But when they began to reflect, they discovered that the blow which would crush treason and rebellion, would also destroy them.—Their first efforts were directed to a compromise with the Southern traitors, hoping thereby to escape being arraigned before the bar of public opinion, for having urged on and aided the South in the perpetration of their great and most horrid crime.—The prominent leaders, such as Bigler of Pennsylvania, Wood of New York, Vallandigham of Ohio, and others of a similar character, were for a time alarmed least the world should become apprized of their complicity with a crime so revolting as that which contemplated the overthrow of of this Government, merely to uphold and sustain slavery, that great crime against God and humanity. But when Northern demagogues and sympathizers with treason found that compromise was out of the question, that the conspiracy of Southern traitors to overthrow the Government must be carried out at every hazard and that an expose of their complication with the leaders of rebellion, must come sooner or later, they at once threw off their disguise, and boldly and unblushingly, became not only the apologists for, but actually the defenders of treason.

Strange it may appear, but certain it is that every man who makes the modern Democratic organization the hope of gratifying his ambition is as much the friend of rebellion as those in the South, who are now doing battle for the overthrow of this Government, and for the building up of a slave despotism.

As a proof of what we have stated above, look at the course pursued by the State of New York, under the Administration of the wise and patriotic Governor Morgan. Everything was done by that State in contributing men and money, most generously, for the support of the National Government; but how soon the scene changed since the election of Seymour, as the representative of the Copperhead Democracy. We hear of no more contributions to the General Government, for its support in carrying on the war for the defence of the nation, but everything has been done to cripple its efforts for that purpose, even to opposition to the conscription law. No act of the National Administration, which can in any way aid it in contending for its life but has been criticised and condemned by Gov. Seymour. Is is true he has come forward with the recommendation for the New York State Militia to come to the defence of Pennsylvania when she is threatened with invasion by his political friends, but he has no such recommendation for the support of the General Government when armed hordes of Southern traitors and conspirators are moving heaven and earth for our entire overthrow and destruction. In Illinois and New Jersey the same course is pursued by the leaders of that wing of the party which supports Jeff. Davis for the next President. We see in New York and New Jersey that every executive document which has been issued by their disloyal Governors, has breathed nothing but opposition and defiance of the Government, and sympathy for the traitors who are now trampling under their feet, with the most malignant hatred, the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We would ask the Freemen of Beaver county, camly and impartially, to view these facts, and they will find the unprincipled crew of selfish and base-born scoundrels who now claim to be the leaders of the Democratic party, can succeded in carrying out their hellish purposes, our liberties and our hopes of free Government are at an end.

We ask our readers of Beaver county, further, to look at the proceeding of the meetings of the so-called Democratic party, gotten up by the contemptible copperheads who now manage their affairs in this county. Their speeches and resolutions breath only condemnation of the Government—nothing but factious opposition and complaint of all its acts, whether civil or military—no word of approval for anything done to save the nation from ruin and disgrace. No cheer goes up from the fiends for the old flag of our country, or for Union victories over the armed enemies of the Union and Constitution. But the most shocking and revolting sympathy expressed for Southern traitors and their unholy cause.

The election for Governor of Pennsylvania is now near at hand, and if the State Government should fall into the hands of the enemies of the National Administration, and the friends of the South, the nominee of the copperhead convention, which, to the disgrace of the State, assembled a few days ago at Harrisburg, George W. Woodward, that cold-hearted, haughty, distant and reserved man who with the lordly air of a superior being, despises the masses of the people, should be elected, the National Government would not survive one month. Woodward and the miserable and unprincipled scoundrels who nominated him, are as much identified with treason as Vallandigham; and he was, every loyal man knows, convicted, after as full, fair and impartial a trial as any man ever received, who deserved to be hung.

If Pennsylvania should commit the suicidal act of electing a disloyal Democrat, such as Woodward, both money and men would be refused to the National Government, to defend the nation against rebellion, and the probability is that what would be thus refused to the Government at Washington would be freely contributed to the bogus and treasonable Government at Richmond. Our great hope lies in the overruling power of Providence to arrest such a calamity, and we have hopes that the intelligent and patriotic people of the State will awake in time to thwart the scheme of such men as would cover her with eternal disgrace, and involve her in irretrievable ruin. We know that there are many of the most active and intelligent men in the State, who have hitherto led the Democratic party, but they loved their country too well to follow the desperadoes who now lead the rag-tag, and bob-tail, into that most stupendous and iniquitous conspiracy which threatens the destruction of all our free institutions.

We hope that such men, some of whom we know well, in this county, and who deservedly have the confidence of the people, will soon be found exerting their influence in counteracting the plans of the trifling and contemptible fellows who now imagine they are leaders of a party.

Let the people reflect seriously upon these matters, and then act promptly, decidedly and with energy, and our country will yet be saved from the ruin which knaves and demagogues would bring upon it.

☞ The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, states that the whole number of vessels captured or destroyed by the blockading fleet, up to the 1st day of June, is eight hundred and fifty-five.

Wool Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a large number of the citizens of the south-side of the county, engaged in the wool-growing business, met at Mechanicksburg, on the 15th instant, to confer together and adopt some measures having in view the promotion of the interests of this important and increasing business of the county. W. R. Smith was elected President, and J. McHenry and M. Reed Sec's. A committee was appointed, consisting of James Smith, Esq., James Shillito, D. Strous and M. Andrews, to prepare business for the meeting. They reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The people of this vicinity have, for a number of years past, been imposed upon by speculating wool-buyers;

Resolved, That it is the duty of the people to associate together for the protection of their interests, and the improvement of this branch of business.

Resolved, That taking into view the present high rate of gold, the largely increased price of manufactured fabrics of all kinds, and of all other articles of consumption, the price of the best qualities of wool, well prepared, should be worth $1,00 per pound.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with other similar associations of wool-growers, and that the people of this vicinity be recommended to hold their wool for the present.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to prepare a petition to the Legislature to enact a law assessing a tax on dogs, said tax to constitute a fund to remunerate those who may lose sheep by the depredations of the canine race aforesaid.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Beaver *Argus* and *Western Star*.

Adjourned to meet in Mechanicksburg, on the 11th of July, 1863.

W. R. SMITH, *Pres't.*
J. McHENRY, M. REED, } *Sec's.*

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19, '63

The United States transport Emelie, arrived to-day from Newbern, with advices from our correspondent there to the 17th. He reports as follows:

The Rebel Committee on River Fortifications report that the Union forces in the possession of a belt of country 300 miles long by 150 wide, with inland seas and rivers filled with Union gunboats, reaching through North Carolina and Virginia, which prevents fortifications being constructed; that while this continues the permanent secession of North Carolina and Virginia cannot be expected.

The Unionists in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina have organized powerful forces and joined the thousands of deserters and conscripts from the Rebel army, to whom protection is guaranteed, for the purpose of holding the mountain region against the Rebel Government.

Rebel citizens have petitioned Gov. Vance for protection against his organization. Vance replies that he has no troops to send; they must protect themselves. Twenty thousand insurgents have already offered to join the Union troops as soon as a military post is established at Raleigh.

CLEVELAND, June 19, '63.

Troops have been sent to Holmes County, in this State, to break up an organization to resist the enrollment. They arrived at the scene of disturbance Wednesday. As the troops advanced a number of shots were fired by the insurgents without effect, when the soldiers under Col. Wallace fired a volley, and then charged bayonets, scattering the insurgents who fled to the woods.

Eight prisoners were taken and two slightly. The number of the insurgents was reported at 500 or 600, chiefly armed with shot guns. They are now roaming about the woods without leaders or any concert of action. They relied on reinforcements from the surrounding country but were generally disappointed.

The military commander gave notice that the troops would remain quiet Thursday, and give the insurrectionists an opportunity to surrender the originators of the movement and disperse. If this was not done by Friday morning, severe measures would be taken.

Another report states that four soldiers were killed and ten Vallandigham Democrats killed and wounded, and that reinforcements were sent for by the commander of the Union forces. This report is considered exaggerated.

CINCINNATI, June 19, '63.

The enrolling officer in Boone County, Indiana, was captured by several persons on Monday. The men held him, while the women pelted him with eggs. Fourteen of the most active partisans have been arrested.

Fletcher Freeman, the enrolling officer of Sullivan County, Indiana, was shot dead yesterday while riding along a country road.

WHEELING, June 20.—West Virginia is now a fixed fact. Hon. A. I. Borman was to-day inaugurated as its first Governor. Busines was universally suspended, and the citizens turned out en masse to usher in the new State. The business houses and residences were gaily decorated with flags. The day closed with a brilliant display of fireworks. In firing the national salute Captain Morris W. Downing had his right hand severely injured by a premature explosion.

☞ An officer just from Richmond states that recently twenty-one regiments passed through there on their way to reinforce Gen. Lee, and that several regiments of North Carolina Cavalry subsequently passed thro' for the same destination.

FREDERICK, Md, June 20.—The rebel cavalry left Boonsboro last evening, after capturing a number of horses, and returned to Hagerstown. One regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery were in Hagerstown yesterday. Six thousand infantry are reported to have crossed at Williamsport but it is not believed that they will visit Frederick.

The enemy has nearly 6000 infantry this (south) side of the Potomac, under Gen. Rhodes. Two regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry are at Sharpsburg and the remainder are encamped between Williamsport and Hagerstown. No artillery has been sent over, nor have any troops crossed since yesterday morning.

Gen. Ewell has left Williamsport and gone towards the main body. His command is stationed at Charlestown.

Lee's army is not known to be within supporting distance of Ewell.

It is very probable that the rebel force now in Maryland will not penetrate further north. The cavalry force numbers about 1200, under Jenkins, and the party which advanced upon Greencastle and Chambersburg numbered only 650.

LATER.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Information has been received that Frederick was captured by a small force of rebels last evening about five o'clock. The rebel picket line last night extended thirteen miles east on the Frederick turnpike.

There is no panic in this city.

Gen. Schenck has issued an order suppressing the circulation of disloyal papers in his Department as follows:

Headquarters Department 8th Army Corps, Office Provost Marshal, Baltimore, June 20, 1863.—The following newspapers have been suppressed within the limits of this Department, and the local press will not hereafter be allow to publish extracts from their columns. By order of the General Commanding, the New York *World*, New York *Express*, Cincinnati *Inquirer*, Chicago *Times*, New York *Caucasian*.

W. S. FITCH,
Lt. Col. and Provost Marshal.

STILL LATER.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—A party who left Frederick this morning says the rebels who came there last evening were only small squads, who pressed through town, captured a few horses, stayed an hour or two and then left.—This squad of rebels were in pursuit of some of our Signal Corps from South Mountain. Our informant says no rebels were known to be nearer than South Mountain when he left Frederick, at 8 o'clock.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Parties who came from points up the Baltimore and Ohio road towards Frederick yesterday, state that the rebels returned to Frederick in small force about ten o'clock a. m., and remained there all day. They destroyed the telegraph wires. During the day a small force of our cavalry charged into the town and drove the rebels out, but they subsequently returned. The rebel cavalry are said to be mostly Maryland rebels, who came in to see their friends.

Parties from plane No. 4, on to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, report state that heavy firing in the direction of Harper's Ferry was heard at intervals nearly all day.

A line of barricades composed of tobacco hogsheads, filled with brick and sand, has been erected within the city, extending from the high ground on the east to the southwestern extremity of the city. These will be defended by the Union League men who are being armed by Gen. Schenck, and should a cavalry force dash past the batteries, they would meet with a formidable resistance.

The Union men are entirely confident of being able to effectually defeat any attempt in this quarter.—The disloyal among us are evidently uneasy, and begin to realize that any hostile movement of their friends against Baltimore might react disastrously upon themselves. So far this threatened invasion has done good to the Union cause. It has infused new energy into the Union men and strengthened and consolidated their organization in this city vastly.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The *Herald* has a special dispatch dated Washington, June 19, which says that General Keyes was within seventeen miles of Richmond on the 15th.

About sixty prisoners were brought into camp of the Army of the Potomac last night from the vicinity of Aldie; among them is a Colonel. They were captured on Friday during a series of skirmishes on the Middleburg road, beyond Aldie.

It is said that one of the newspaper correspondents was arrested yesterday and sent to the rear of the army for transmitting contraband intelligence.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The report of a battle at Centreville, between the Federal army and the Rebel forces, is without any foundation in truth, whatever. There is believed to be no infantry force this side of the Bull Run mountains.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 20th contains the following: Dispatches received in this city yesterday from Savannah announce the capture by the enemy of the Confederate iron-clad steamer Atlantic. She was formerly the English steamer Fingal, and was commanded by Capt. Webb. She steamed out of the harbor and was captured after an action of thirty minutes, by two Federal iron-clads.

☞ "Costar's" Rat Exterminator is the simplest, safest, cheapest and sure remedy; the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every rat that can get it, properly prepared according to directions, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where the medicine was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

See advertisement in this paper.—Sold by Dr. C. P. Cummins & Son, Beaver, Pa.

HARRISBURG, *June 20, Midnight.*—Active operations have commenced on our side. A portion of the New York Cavalry regiment to day captured twenty rebel prisoners, at M'Connellsburg, in Fulton county.

Col. Lawrence of the 127th Pennsylvania regiment, with a portion of his command, mounted, also captured a squad of rebels who were marauding on this side of the river.

We hold Chambersburg and the citizens are arming and fortifying the place. Gen. Couch has ordered that the place shall be held.

The fortifications opposite this city are finished and are considered impregnable. Gen. Couch has issued an order thanking the authorities and citizens of Harrisburg for their energy in constructing them.

The rebels are known to be 8000 strong at Hagerstown and Williamsport. They hold the south bank of the Potomac from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry. Gen. Kelly drove them out of Cumberland. When they left they threatened to return and furnish themselves with horses and forage. They have already done immense damage.

It is thought that Rhodes' rebel force opposite Williamsport is 20,000 men.

Gen. Inboden is reported to be advancing, but this is doubtful.

The two Buffalo regiments have arrived.

The Secretary of War has sent a dispatch saying he will sustain the Governor in his promise to send home Pennsylvania troops after the present emergency is over.

A heavy force of rebels continues to linger in the vicinity of Hagerstown and Williamsport.

Scouts sent out from Chambersburg report that there are indications of a retreat to the other side of the Potomac, but this afternoon they moved up in the direction of M'Connellsburg and Bedford. Gen. Milroy is on the alert for them.

LATER.

HARRISBURG, June 21.—Reliable advices indicate that the rebel force has increased largely about Hagerstown. They have eighteen pieces of cannon. The rebel pickets are within five miles of Greencastle, and a cavalry force advanced to Mercersburg and captured horses and other property. Gov. Curtin visited the camp to day, and was enthusiastically received by the New Yorkers. He also visited the Blue Reserves of Philadelphia, and that regiment will be mustered in to-morrow. The fortifications are nearly completed. No fear is felt for the safety of the city.

HARRISBURG, June 22.—A special to the New York *Herald* says:—Jenkins passed through Greencastle last evening, with 7,000 mounted infantry. He had ambulances and three or four days rations. The rebels are reported to have sixteen pieces of artillery, and, with them a large force. They occupy the South bank of the Potomac from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry, and Rhodes has twenty thousand men at Williamsport. The opinion in official circles at Harrisburg is that the rebels have serious designs upon Baltimore, and that they entertain fears for the safety of that city. One rumor is that the rebels are 40,000 strong between Williamsport and Hagerstown. A force of three hundred rebel cavalry have fired Mercersburg in several places.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 21.—If the rebels remain where they are you may expect a fight on Tuesday. To-night they are picketing the road a short distance this side of Greencastle. The rebels have seized about 2,000 horses. They are reported near Waynesburg and Gettysburg. Jenkins left Greencastle to-night, with eight day's rations, on a foraging expedition. The feeling throughout the valley continues excellent.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., June 20.—Information received here says Grant will undoubtedly take Vicksburg in ten days. He has intrenched his position on the Big Black and in the rear of Sherman on Walnut hills. He is perfectly able to defeat any force which may be sent against him, and Johnston cannot collect forces sufficient to dislodge him before the mines shall have been exploded and the city taken.

David Blazen, of the 4th Indiana battery, was shot to-day for desertion.

HOW SOLDIERS DEAL WITH REBEL RAILROADS.—A letter from General Grant's army to the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, describing the recent operations of our forces near Jackson, says:—

"Our operations on the railroad were of a novel character. A regiment would be formed in line on one side of the road, and at the command every man would take hold on the end of a tie or rail, and, straightening up, would literally lift the track from its bed completely capsizing it. Then piling the ties together and setting them on fire, we laid the rails across the top, rendering them unfit for future use."

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Gen. Hunter has been relieved from command of the Department of the South, and Gen. Gilmore has entered upon duty as his successor. Gen. Hunter has been at Port Royal for about a year and a half, and has been steadily on duty, except during the period when he was temporarily relieved by the lamented Gen. O. M. Mitchel.—The most remarkable events of his administration were the battle on James Island, which was fought against his orders—the recent attack on Charleston, in which he took no part—and the siege of Fort Pulaski, which was conducted by the officer who is now to be his successor.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A dispatch received here says that the 22d Connecticut, nine months men, whose time has expired, will remain at Fortress Monroe for the present.

MARRIED—On the 11th inst., by Rev A. G. Kirk, at his residence in Hillsville, Lawrence county, Pa., Mr. J. E. DAVIS and Miss LUCRETIA ALICE, eldest daughter of Capt. Geo. H. Youtz, all of Achor, Columbiana county, O.

On the 16th inst., by Reuben Watt, Esq., Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL, of Illinois, to Miss JANE DAVIS, of Columbiana co., O.

Do You Want Employment.

I OFFER a pleasant business for the Spring and Summer, with large profits. Send for my new circular, containing full information. Address GEO. EDW'D SEARS, 181 William St., N. Y.

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence, this week, Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the River, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Industri township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.

je17,63 EPH'M. SMITH.

$1,00 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in New Galilee, Beaver county, on Sunday morning, an indented boy from the House of Refuge named CHARLES W. LONG; about 16 years of age, dark hair, heavy countenance. Reader form: had on blue jean roundabout and pants. All persons are warned not to harbor or trust him on my account. I will pay the above reward, and no further charges, to any one returning him.

je20,63 THOMAS GRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the "New Brighton Manufacturing Company" are hereby notified that the Annual meeting, and election for officers, will be held at the office of B. B. CHAMBERLIN, Esq., in New Brighton, on Saturday, July 18th, next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, p. m. EDW'D. HOOPS, N. Brighton, June 24, '63. Sec'y.

Strayed,

ON the 6th inst., from the subscriber, a small Cow, yellowish color, small straight horns; no other marks. The finder will be liberally rewarded for information, or for the delivery of the same to me in Bridgewater.

jne24,63 LOUIS HERMAN.

Knox Fruit Farm & Nurseries.

For many years we have made the cultivation of SMALL FRUITS a specialty, and taking into account VARIETY, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our Stock of Vines and Plants of GRAPES, BLACKBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, &c. &c. is unequaled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, and send for our PRICE LIST, which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.

Our Seed Store and Horticulture House IS AT

No. 29 Fifth Street,

where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality.

J. KNOX.

Box 155, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. M. RICKETSON, C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsburg.

MILLER & RICKETSON, WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines and Segars,

For. 223 Cor. of Liberty & Irwin sts. PITTSBURG, PA.

Iron Nails, ton Yarn, &c., &c., constantly on hand. [au27

"The Union,"

Arch Street above Third,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Upton S. Newcomer, Prop'r.

This Hotel is central. Convenient by Passenger Railway Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and convenience of Travelling Public. TERMS, $2 PER DAY.

NEW

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF ESTABLISHMENT.

MECHANICAL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA., Four doors below Mr. Sargent's Drug Store.

ja1'62—1y. MRS. & MISS RENO.

PITTSBURG WATER CURE.

No curative agency is superior to HYDROPATHY for the treatment of all forms of disorder, and no institution in this country possesses greater facilities for its administration than this.

☞ The Pictorial Circular Address Dr. W. N. HAMBLETON, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Howe Sewing Machine,

SOLD BY

A. M. M'GREGOR,

CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STS.,

PITTSBURG, PENN'A.

NEEDS ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. [apr30—3m.

Notice

IS hereby given that I have been appointed a Surgeon by the Pension Department, to examine wounded and invalid Soldiers, discharged from the service; that my authority extends to any County, State or Territory, and that I am now ready to enter upon the discharge of my duties.

GEORGE McCOOK, M. D.,

Oct.15—4t. Examining Surgeon.

Lost$ - 20 Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any person finding, or giving me information that will lead to the recovery of my boy THOMAS. He left the farm of Mr. Dunseith, about four miles below Beaver, on the 10th April last, and has not been heard of since. He is about 11 years old, fair hair, grey eyes. There were marks of powder on his face, caused by the shooting of a pistol. Address

DAVID WRIGHT,

93 Webster st., Pittsburg.

Confessions & Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelopes, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

mar26:1y.

Stray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Chippewa tp., about the 1st of July, a White Heifer, 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

jly1—6t THOS. M'KINLEY.

Beaver Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "ARGUS."

Flour per bbl.			$7 00
do " 100 lbs			3 75
Dried Apples per bushel			1 50
do Peaches	"	"	3 50
Wheat	"	"	1 40
Corn	"	"	90
Rye	"	"	1 00
Oats	"	"	65
Barley	"	"	
Clover Seed,	"	"	6 00
Timothy Seed,	"	"	2 00
Flax Seed,	"	"	8 00
Beans,	"	"	2 75
Potatoes,	"	"	75
Onions,	"	"	1 00
Corn Meal,	"	"	1 00
Eggs,	"	dozen	12
Butter,	"	lb	15
Hams,	"	"	10
Shoulders,	"	"	8
Sides,	"	"	9
Tallow,	"	"	10
Lard,	"	"	10
Candles,	"	"	18
Soap,	"	"	8
Molasses,	"	Gallon	66
Carbon Oil,	"	"	50

REVENUE STAMPS.

VERY GREAT INCONVENIENCE having been experienced in this immediate vicinity, for the want of a depository for Revenue Stamps, the undersigned purposes, from and after the 22d inst., to keep on hand a supply of the different denominations—sufficient for the public accommodation. Purchasers, *in all cases*, will be expected to make the requisite change in *coin or government funds*.

PROTH'S OFFICE, M. WEYAND.

Beaver, June 16, '63.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 30th day of June, 1863,

at 12 o'clock, M., the following real estate of John Gibb, dec'd, situate in Hanover tp., in said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a post, thence by lands of Mercer and Creary, south 27½° east, 244 perches to post; thence by lands of Burgher and Lance, 88½ east, 80 perches to hickory; thence by land of John A. Gibb, north 14° 40' west 149 6 perches to a stone, thence by land of Alex. Gibb, north 28, west 153 5 perches to post; thence by lands of John and James M'Kenzie, south 61½ west 105 perches to place of beginning; containing One Hundred and Sixty-six acres and One Hundred and Thirty-six perches, strict measure; about 100 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and on which are erected a good two story dwelling house, and two story barn, 60 by 40 feet.—The land is of the best quality, and well improved.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand upon the confirmation of the sale by the Court, one-third in one year thereafter, with interest thereon from confirmation of sale, and the deferred instalment to remain charged upon the premises during the life of the widow, the interest thereof to be paid to her annually, from and after the confirmation by the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, and at her death the deferred instalment to be paid to the persons legally entitled thereto; the last two instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

☞ For further information enquire of W. H. Frazier, Adm'r. of said dec'd., Frankfort Springs, Beaver co., Pa. By the Court.

je10 A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

WILSON, M'ELROY & CO.,

54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER THEIR STOCK FOR THE

SPRING OF 1863,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

mar. 25, '63

$30. Employment. $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED TO SELL GOODS FOR THE ADAMS (A NEW ENGLAND) Manufacturing Company.

WE WILL GIVE A COMMISSION OF one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages of from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address with stamp.

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't,

For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Michigan. July 2, 1862.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED AN Office in WASHINGTON, D. C. for the Collection of

Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty,

due Soldiers, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, and will furnish information relative to such claims, upon enclosure of necessary postage stamps.

SAMUEL A. POWER,

(Kirkwood House,)

feb11'63 WASHINGTON, D. C.

(New Castle Courant, Butler American, and Beaver Star copy and send bill to this office.)

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF THE MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.,

12MO., muslin, price 50 cents: paper covers, 25 cents. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Pleas address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,

148 South Fourth street, Phil'a, Pa.

mar26.

For Sale at the Beaver Drug Store

MARTIN'S COAL OIL BURNERS—THE 'LITTLE MONITOR'—to burn oil without chimneys, a splendid affair. Also Carbon Oil Lanterns without chimneys.

For sale at Drug Store of C. P. Cummins—Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black Teas; all good; Coffee, Ex. Coffee, Dandelion Coffee. Gold pens, Spectacles, Golden Syrup for table use, a prime thing; a cheaper article of Syrup, very good; vinegar, hominy, hand scrubing brushes and salt.

Zant currants and Raisons for sale at C. Cummins' Drug Store.

$25. Employment! $75.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address *Erie Sewing Machine Company*, B. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, O. may6

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE,

AT

FORTUNE'S NEW STORE,

IN ROCHESTER,

(*Near the Post Office.*)

NOW opening, a choice assortment of NEW GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS,	MOZ. AMBIQUES,
DE LAINES,	LAWNS,
PRINTS,	GINGHAMS,
CHECKS,	TICKING,
COTTONADES,	JEANS,
CASSIMERES,	HOSIERY,
GLOVES,	HOOP SKIRTS,
COLLARS,	TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS,	HATS,
RIBBONS,	FLOWERS,

RUCHES,

Ladies' and Children's Shoes,

Ladies' Sacques and Circulars,

Lavellas from 10 to 50 cents per yard, Brown and Black muslins, very low, Merrimack and Sprague chintzes, cheap.

Shawls

of every variety. Lower than ever. Look at this.

The low prices at which my stock was purchased, enables me to offer great inducements to persons wishing to buy. Come one, Come all, to the New Store in Rochester, and save from 25 to 50 per cent. in buying what you actually want.

Respectfully,

F. A. FORTUNE.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post office at Beaver C. H. Pa., May 16th, 1863.

Barnes Elijah	Horner Jane
Bradford W R	Hazlet J
Bradley E	Lewis Miss
Barnes Samantha	Lester C
Connell Hiram	Magee Mary
Christy Adam	Moore John W
Cunningham Julia	Pontefract Benj
Crawford Sarah M, 2	Stewart E J
Crawford Saml	Snead John
Elliott Wm	Smith Edwd, 2
Fink John	Wilson Jas R
Geer John	Wilson Sarah
Gosnell Jarret	Wilson John H
Gavers Elizabeth	Walker R R
Herwig Ernest	Wakeman Elizabeth
Holmes John	Wright Robert
Henderson Wm	

Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they advertised.

M. J. ANDERSON, P. M.

☞ Office Hours: From 7 A. M. till 6 P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS UNCALLED FOR remaining in the Post Office at Rochester Pa., May 13th, 1863:

Banzo Sophia	Hamon Joseph
Bodo Ann	Murphy Joseph J 2
Britiain M A E	Miller Margaret
Bowman Joseph H	Potts Mary J
Cunningham Robt	Reed Baker
Cowfer Annie	Rapp Christ.
Crothers John	Stuard Wm C
Dera James	Sowas John
Erb Julian	Stevens H P
Erb C	Vanhorn Lettice
Elliott Sarah	White Margaret
Grant Wm R.	Walte Nan
Henry W M	

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

☞ Office hours, during the summer, 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Wool Growers' Convention

A MEETING OF THE WOOL GROWERS of the south side of the Ohio river, in Beaver county, will be held in Mechanicsburg, Raccoon township, on the 15th day of June, 1863, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m. for the purpose of establishing a uniform price throughout the country, appointing corresponding committees to confer with other sections of the country, and to transact any other business interesting to Wool-growers.

May 30th, 1863.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of SARAH RUSSELL, late of Moon township Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT DUNCAN, Moon tp.,

may18,'63 Executor.

Correspondence Wanted,

BY two young Cavalrymen, who are lonesome, and tired of the dull monotony of camp life, with two or more Union-loving ladies, who have a fund of good humor and wit, with a view to friendship and its results.

☞ Address—with "Photo" enclosed—"BILL EAGLE," or "ROB. RAMBLER," General Palmers's Escort, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received up to the 4th of July, 1863, for excavating the wells and rebuilding the town Pumps, in Phillipsburgh, Beaver county, Pa.

☞ Further particulars will be given, and Proposals received, at BIMBER'S HOTEL, Phillipsburgh.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of DAVID DEVER, late of Hanover tp, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

J. M. REED, Greene tp.,

jel0,'63. Administrator.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.....J. M. CUMMINS, M. D.

C. P. Cummins & Son,

OFFER their professional services as Physicians and Surgeons, to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. They can always be found, when not professionly engaged, at the Drug Store of C. P. Cummins, M. D.

Dec8'62

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of MARGARET JOHNSTON, late of South Beaver tp., Beaver county, Penna., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. JOHNSTON, S. Beaver tp.

JOS. MARTIN, " "

may18 Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JANE MILLER, late of Darlington township, Beaver County, Penn'a dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN D. VAUGHEN, Darlington tp.

may6'63 Executor.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of REBECCA HULL, dec'd., late of Economy tp., Beaver county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

MARVIN HULL, Economy tp.,

ap22 Executor.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c. Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals. &c.

Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks, $3 and $5 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.
☞ ! ! Beware ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
☞ Principal Depot: 482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by C. P. CUMMINS & SON, Wholesale and Retail Agents, Beaver, Pa.

may13'63

A NEW FEATURE

IN MARBLE WORK

THE subscriber has purchased from the Patentee the right to use, in this county, a new and beautiful invention for protecting LIKENESSES IN TOMB-STONES and is now prepared to furnish

Monuments or Head-Stones,

with this useful improvement at exceedingly low prices.

THE SHIELD

serves to screen and protect the picture of the deceased, and becomes a neat and appropriate ornament to the stone. Pictures are put in

AIR TIGHT CASES,

and are made to preserve their original beauty and expression for many years.

All kinds of marble work, military designs, etc. executed on short notice.

W. H. MARSHALL,

may6 Rochester Marble Works.

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing, Monday, Apr. 20, 1863.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

7:25 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,		9:10 A. M.
1:55 P. M.	"	"	3:20 P. M.
6:56 P. M.	"	"	8:05 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:00 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,		7:40 A. M.
12:40 P. M.	"	Rochester,	2:00 P. M.
3:50 P. M.	"	"	5:25 P. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*

F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:10 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:45 P. M.	8:25 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	3:05 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Mail,	5:25 P. M.	7:05 P. M.
1st Express,	1:20 A. M.	2:25 A. M.
2d Express,	2:00 P. M.	3:05 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	6:45 P. M.	7:50 P. M.

GOING WEST—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
Crostline Accom.	9:40 A. M.	10:26 A. M.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	12:50 A. M.	1:32 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	4:35 P. M.	6:18 P. M.
3d " "	6:60 P. M.	7:45 P. M.
Mail,	7:00 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:10 A. M.
2d Express,	12:40 P. M.	1:50 P. M.

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., E. D.

Quarterly Statement

OF THE BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, NEW BRIGHTON, May 6, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Bills and Notes discounted, active	$50,164 63
Same under protest	100 00
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury notes	4,850 00
U. S. 6.20 6 per ct. coupon bonds	22,300 00
Furniture and Office Fixtures	1,958 95
Due from other Banks	16,311 62
Notes and Checks of other Banks	16,426 92
U. S. Legal Tender notes	42,620 00
Protest account	1 41
Coin in Vault	6,377 81
Total	$160,511 34

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$82,475 00
Notes in Circulation	1,915 00
Profits and Earnings	425 43
Dividends unpaid	3,769 75
Depositors	71,926 16
Total	$160,511 34

BEAVER COUNTY ss: Before me, a notary public, in and for said County, came Edward Hoops, Cashier of the Bank of Beaver County, who being duly affirmed abeording to law, deposeth that the above statement is correct and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 6th day of May, 1863. J. CUTHBERTSON, N. P.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope; Price 6 cts:

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion; &c., &c.,

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL and Blood Renovator, the genuine article, for sale at the Drug Store of

oct2 DR. C. P. CUMMINS.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

THE combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, hysterics, pain in the back and limbs, etc., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr Cheeseman's Pills

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills

are the most effectual remedy known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity.* They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills *sent by mail, promptly*, by remitting to the Proprietor. Dr. Smith of Bridgewater sole agent for this County.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor.

20 Cedar St., New York.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND! ALWAYS READY. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

LONG marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Salves will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS

at stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of, inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightly wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yo cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized the most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGHS and SUFFOCATING HOARSNESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH Thefore we say to the whole army,

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES. many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in Camp, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY, SORES and SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS, all disappear like a charm before these PILLS AND OINTMENT, and now while the Cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained!

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

BEAVER DRUG STORE.

Opened in the Room formerly Occupied by the late Dr. Minis.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Establishment will endeavor to keep constantly on hand all articles usually found in Drug Stores.

Being a Physician and Druggist, the public may rely on his keeping the PUREST and BEST DRUGS.

A variety of other articles will also be found in his establishment:

Tea, Extract of Coffee, Rosin Soap, Fancy Soaps, Port Monies, Combs.

ALL ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET. SPOOL COTTON, LEAD PENCILS, NEEDLES, STEEL PENS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, LETTER, NOTE, & FOOLSCAP PAPER.

Carbon Oil Lamps and Chimneys.

These are a few of the articles, and only a few always on hand. Call and see.

He will try, by close attention and fair dealing, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to putting up Physicians prescriptions. [aug27

JAMES S. RUTAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(*DISTRICT ATTORNEY.*)

BEAVER, PENN'A.

☞ Office in the Court House.

ALL claims against the Government for back pay, bounty and pensions, prosecuted to collection with the least possible delay. dec3'62

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS.

THE subscriber, agent of Edwin M. Lewis, Esther Philler, Ex'rx., and Benj. B. Comegys, will offer sale at Public Auction in front of the Huron House, in the borough of New Brighton, on

Saturday, 13th day of June next,

commencing at 3 o'clock, P. M., the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being in the boroughs of Fallston and Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., viz:

No. 1. Water lot No. 48, in the plan of said borough of Fallston, bounded on the north by Water lot No 47, on the east by Beaver creek fifty feet, on the south by a six feet public alley, and on the west by Main street fifty feet.

No. 2. The (undivided) four-fifths of Water lot No. 49, in the plan of said borough of Fallston, being the south-west part of said lot, extending forty feet on the road or street, and forty feet on the Beaver creek.

No. 3. The following described five lots in the said borough of Fallston, lying together, and bbunded as follows, viz: Beginning on the west side of a laid out street or alley adjoining the south line of lot now, or late, of the heirs of M'Ilroy, thence by the same south sixty-five degrees west two hundred and fifty feet, thence south twenty-five degrees, east two hundred feet, thence north sixty-five degrees, east two hundred and fifty feet to said street or alley, thence by the same north twenty-five degrees, west two hundred feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Lot number 35 in the borough of Bridgewater (on the plan of Mendenhall's addition), bounded as follows, viz: On the north by Beaver alley, on the east by Kushkushkie street, on the south by lot No. 36, and on the west by Pakanko street.

No. 5. Lot No. 23, of Mendenhall's addition of Bridgewater, bounded on the north by lot No. 24, east by Sheshequin square twenty-six feet, south by lot No. 22, and west by Kushkushkie street 26 feet.

No. 6. The northern part of lot No. 22, on the said plan of Mendenhall's addition, bounded on the north by lot No. 23, on the east by Sheshequin Square fourteen feet, on the south by a line parallel to the line common to lots No. 22 and 23, and on the west by Kushkuskie street fourteen feet.

The sale will be peremptory, and the terms cash, on the delivery of the Deed which will contain covenant of special warrant only—but reasonable time will be afforded for the necessary examination of title by purchasers. Further information may be obtained at sale.

EDWARD HOOPS, Agent

Of Edwin M. Lewis, *et. al.*

New Brighton, May 18, '63.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

THE following appraisements, under the Act of Assembly of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent to the value of $300, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, and approved nisi, to wit:

Personal property to amount of $269,76, elected to be retained by the widow of George W. Alexander, dec'd. Margaret Alexander, Adm'x.

Personal property to amount of $84,68, elected to be retained by the widow of Wm. Ramsey, dec'd. Susan Ramsey, Adm'x.

Personal property to amount of $275,70, elected to be retained by widow of William Foster, sr., dec'd, B. R. Bradford and Wm. S. Foster, Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $300, elected to be retained by widow of Geo. Remler, dec'd. Margaret Remler, Adm'x.

Personal property to amount of $306, elected to be retained by widow of Milo Cain, dec'd. James White, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, elected to be retained by widow of Albert Feezel, dec'd. Jos. F. Feezel, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $86,62, elected to be retained by widow of John Craig, dec'd. John Craig, jr., Ex'r.

Personal property to am't of $240,40, elected to be retained by the widow of Marion Erwin, dec'd. John R. M'Donald, Adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above several Appraisements, to appear at the June Term next, of said Court, and not later than the third day thereof, being the 3d day of June, to shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be confirmed absolute. A. G. M'CREARY, *Clerk.*

may6,'63

STATE AND COUNTY TAX.

THE County Treasurer will attend in the several Townships and Boroughs, for the purpose of receiving the County and State Taxes for 1863, at the times and places designated below, viz:

Georgetown,	May	26, Hamilton's hotel
Glasgow & Ohio,	do	27, Smith's hotel.
Industry,	do	28, Eakin's hotel.
Phillipsburgh,	do	29, Bimber's hotel.
Freedom,	do	30, M'Casker's store.
Harmony,	June	8, Store.
Rochester tp.,	do	9, Wm. Johnson's hotel
do boro.,	do	10, do do
Bridgewater,	do	11, H. Ankeny's hotel.
Patterson,	do	12, Robertson's store.
Brighton tp.,	do	13, R. Eakin's.
North Sewickly,	do	16, N. Hazen's.
Franklin,	do	17, Antenreith's store.
Marion,	do	18, G. Hartzell.
Pulaski,	do	19, R. Wallace.
New Brighton,	do	20, Huron House.
New Sewickly,	do	22, George Rauscher's.
Economy,	do	23, George Minis's.
Chippewa,	do	24, Mrs. Cunningham's.
Big Beaver,	do	25, Graebing hotel.
Ohio,	do	26, Daringer's.
Ohio & S. Beaver,	do	27, Kerr's store.
South Beaver,	do	29, Jos. Lawrence's
Fallston,	do	30, Toll house.
Darlington boro,	July	2, A. J. Cook's.
do tp.,	do	3, J. P. Dilworth's.
Raccoon,	do	6, P. Ewing's.
Independence,	do	7, J. Holmes's.
do & Howewell	do	8, Reed & Kerr's store.
Hopewell,	do	9, Robt. Scott's.
Moon,	do	10, Wm. Elliott's.
Hookstown,	do	13, B. Swearingen's hotel
do & Greene tp	do	14, do do
Hanover & Greene,	do	15, George Miller's.
Frankfort,	do	16, H. M'Cutcheon's.
Hanover,	do	17, Short's store.
Borough & Tp.,	do	18, Treasurer's Office.

☞ Payment can be made in any adjoining District. Tax-Payers are expected to procure Bankable funds.

G. C. BRADSHAW,

apr.22,'63. Treasurer.

Notice.

MY wife, SUSAN WILKINSON, having left my bed and board, all persons are hereby notified not to trust her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

BENONI WILKINSON,

Big Beaver tp.,

mar.8,'63 Lawrence co., Pa.

CONSCRIPTION ACT.—The U. S. Conscription Law, or National Militia Act of 1863, omcial and complete, in pamphlet form. Also, information embracing the only honorable and lawful way of escaping the coming draft; both sent (post-paid) to one address upon receipt of $1,00 by the Agent—

H. W. HARPER,

Box 1334, Pittsburg, Pa.

A Rare chance for a Good Investment,

FOR SALE

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A COUNTRY STORE, in a good Location, with a large run of custom; situate within 13 miles of Pittsburg. Just in time for Fall and Winter Trade Stock low at present; no unsalable Goods. Terms easy. For a man of limited capital, no better chance could be offered.—Store and dwelling house for sale or rent.—Address "R. L." Allegheny City, Pa., giving real name, and stating where an interview can be had. Oct.15.

MAYORS OF THE Great Cities.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK,
Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.

HON. ALBIN BEARD,
Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.

HON. E. W. HARRINGTON,
Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.

HON. JOHN ABBOTT,
Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.

HON. A. H. BULLOCK,
Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.

HON. NATH'L SILSBEE,
Mayor of SALEM, MASS.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr.,
Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.

HON. WM. M. RODMAN,
Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON.

"VANITY FAIR."

"This is the first really clever comic and satirical Journal we have had in America—and really clever it is. It is both sharp and good-tempered, and not afraid to say that its soul is its own—which shows that it has a soul. Our readers will be glad to know where they can find native fun that has something better in it than mere *patois*."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"This paper is excellent. . . . . Remarkable for originality."—*N. Y. Traveller.*

"VANITY FAIR is conducted by a vivacious, witty and intelligent corps of journalists."—*Litchfield* (Conn.) *Enquirer.*

"Will wield as potent an influence as that of the London *Punch*."—*Boston Traveller.*

"Whosoever finds himself laughing at the wit of VANITY FAIR, and does not return a *quid pro quo*, is fit for treason, and spoils."—*N. Y. Crayon.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of "VANITY FAIR,"

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the Second Volume, issued this day, 30th June, New Features, both Literary and Artistic, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the proud position unanimously accorded to it, as the leading

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VANITY FAIR

ISSUED REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY.

is for Sale by all Newsmen, and at the o of Publication, No 113 Nassau-street, York.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum, in advance—Six cents single copy.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:

Two copies of VANITY FAIR will be sent to one address for.....$5 00
Five copies.....12 00
Ten copies.....20 00

An Extra copy will be allowed to the getter-up of every Club of not less than five copies.

This paper is Electrotyped, and numbers may be procured at any time.

LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
Publisher for the Proprietors, 113 Nassau-st. New-York.

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds:

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50 $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PERCENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country: and the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

NOTICE.

AARON MOORE, of this Borough is the only LICENSED AUCTIONEER in this county. He is, at any time, ready to perform the duties of his office when notified. Any other who attempts to sell at Auction, except at Administrator's sale, does it in violation of law. The penalty is not less than $100.

Beaver, Dec. 10, '62.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of NANCY CRISWELL, late of Independence tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID ALEXANDER, Independence tp.
my30'63. Administrator.

ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of THOMPSON HILL, late of Economy tp., Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARVIN HULL, Economy tp.,
apr29'63. Administrator.

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled account with me, or Smith & Collins, within the last twenty years, for Carding, Spinning, &c., will please call at the Fallston Woolen Factory, before the first of October, 1862, and settle the same by cash or note.

jy16,'62. EPH'M. SMITH

Dr. A. B. Jones,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

(*Wilson's Block,*)

NEW BRIGHTON, PENN'A.

Office hours: 8 to 10 a. m., 12 to 2 p. m, 4 to 6 p. m.

Stray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Chippewa tp., about the 1st of July, a White Heifer, 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Aug. 31—2w THOS. M'KINLEY.

JAMES S. RUTAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

(*DISTRICT ATTORNEY.*)

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Office in the Court House.

ALL claims against the Government for back pay, bounty and pensions, prosecuted to collection with the least possible delay.

dec6'62

TO PHYSICIANS & DRUGGISTS.

THE undersigned would inform Physicians and Druggists that, owing to an increasing demand, he is now prepared to manufacture on a larger scale than heretofore all articles of the Pharmacopœia. These will be of the strength and quality as dispensed in the Prescription Department of my store, and will be found superior in strength to most in market. I guarantee them to be of the proper strength and purity.

Some preparations offered are new, but will be made (Medicinal) in the new Pharmacopœia soon to be issued, and will be found to be valuable remedies.

Any information as regards their strength, uses and qualities will be sent to those desiring it.

I would advise Physicians who have been disappointed in the effect of any remedy, to try those of my manufacture.

They include—

Compound Extract of Colocynth,

Fluid Extracts of Dandelion, Buchu, Ergot, Gentian, Lipulin Valerian, Wild Cherry Bark, and others,

Citrate of Irod and Citrate of Iron and Quinine; very soluble,

Wine of Iron and Wine of Iron and Bark, agreeable; chalybeates,

Syrdp of the Hypophosphites,

Cerate of the Extract of Cantharides; a more reliable preparation than the common Cerate,

Oxalate of Cerium: useful in obstinate vomiting.

Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia; a valuable remedy for nervous or sick headache, where a nervous stimulant and antacid is indicated,

Solution of Bi-meconate of Morphia: same strength as Laudanum and more agreeable in its effects.

Pyro-phosphate of Iron; soluble.

These, together with all rare and fine chemicals and other medicinal articles, furnished in any quantities.

I am prepared to make chemical examinations of Ores, Drugs, Oils, Waters, &c.

GEO. W. WEYMAN,
Cor. 3d & Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Eye.

DR. J. R. SPEER, 196 Pennst., Pittsburg, continues to devote special attention, as he has done for the last twenty-five years, to the diseases, deformities and defects of this important organ.

In reply to frequent inquiries of correspondents, it may be stated that, amongst the CURABLE diseases of the eye are Cataract, where the pupil is of a milky color, instead of black, as in the healthy eye; Opthalmia, Pterygium, Opacities and Films from recent inflammation, Nervous Sensibility of the Optic Nerves, Strabismus, or Crooked Eyes, Inversion of the Eye-lids, Fistula, Lachrymalis.

Amongst the incurable are Amaurosis, or complete paralysis of the optic nerve, where no light is visible; Opacities and Films from chronic inflammation; all cases in which the ball of the eye is lessened or altered in form by disease or injuries.

Defects of Vision, as along or short sightedness, may generally be relieved or cured by properly adjusted glasses.

REFERENCES.—Dr. S. Cunningham, James Patterson, Esq.

JESSE JOHNSON,

General Commission Merchant

AND

Dealer in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce, Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Office and Warehouse, No. 237 South 2d stree

Philadelphia.

Liberal advances made on consignments aug 28.

H. B. ANDERSON,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE Styles of DRESS GOODS kept constantly on hands and for sale, for

CASH OR PRODUCE.

Beaver, January 14th, 1863.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts:

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache, Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.,

This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

KOLLOCK'S

Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

mar26.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

School Books and Stationery at Whole sale.

The subscriber has always on hand Osgood's & M Guffey's Speller & Readers, Ray's, Arithmetics, Stoddard's Arithmetic, Pinneo's Grammars, Bibles, &c., Testaments, Letter Cap and Commercial Note-papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass-Books, Steel Pens and Holders, Copy Books, Slates, Ink, Ink stands, Bonnet Boards, &c., &c.

Usual discount for cash. Goods packed and delivered to any part of the city. ROBT. S. DAVIS,
feb:13 73 Wood st., Pittsburgh

LOANS ON FIRST MORTGAGES can be negotiated at the PITTSBURG DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburg, on favorable terms.

an21:3m C. A. CLELTON, Treasury.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIA and Blood Renovator, the genuine article, for sale at the Drug Store of

oct2 DR. G. P. GUMMES.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

A Family and an Agricultural Journal,

DEVOTED TO

CHOICE LITERATURE,

INCLUDING

Poetry, Novelettes, Tales,

AND MORAL AND ENTERTAINING READING GENERALLY.

In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

Agriculture and Horticulture,

EMBRACING

Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c.

In all their branches, as conducted on the latest and most approved system.

Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empires and sensation-adventurers by which the Farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* will alone be worth the whole price of subscription, as every Farmer and Gardener, who has a proper conception of his calling, will readily admit.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The same industry, care, and discrimination, in gathering and preparing the Stirring Events of the Day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public. The labor required in this department is never fully appreciated by the reader. It would be impossible to present, the condensed and carefully made-up form in which it appears, a corrected mass of all the most interesting news of the week, without involving much physical labor, tact and judgment.

We annex the *cash terms*, to which we beg leave to call attention of all who think of subscribing for a newspaper:

Advance Cash Terms.

One copy, one year, $2; one copy, three years, $5,00; three copies, one year, $5,00: Five Copies, One Year, $8,00; Ten Copies, One Year, $15,00; Twenty Copies, One Year, $28,00.

Subscription not paid within the year, $2,50.

A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person getting it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten or more, to a copy for one year. All Club subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for, unless re-ordered.

No order will receive attention unless accomplished with the cash.

Specimen numbers sent to applicants.

PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor,
Germantown, Philadelphia, Oct. 22, '62.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT, OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER.

And Other

Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well tinied and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body, will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotton up upon the most approved modern scientific prineiples. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to:

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

AMBROTYPES!!

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL, LIFE-LIKE PICTURES can now be had at the COURT-HOUSE, IN BEAVER.

These pictures are not mere daubs, but warranted SUPERIOR to any that have ever been made in Beaver county, by any other artist. To be convinced, call and examine specimens. I will remain but a few weeks.

Gallery in the same room occupied by me in 1857. C. A. GRIFFIN,
Apr9 Photographic Artist.

A Rare chance for a Good Investment,

FOR SALE

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A COUNTRY STORE, in a good Location; with a large run of custom; situate within 13 miles of Pittsburg. Just in time for Fall and Winter Trade Stock low at present; no unsalable Goods. Terms easy. For a man of limited capital, no better chance could be offered.—Store and dwelling house for sale or rent.—Address "R. L." Allegheny City, Pa., giving real name, and stating where an interview can be had. Oct15

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the longthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

Knox Fruit Farm & Nurseries.

For many years we have made the cultivation of SMALL FRUITS a specialty, and taking into account VARIETY, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our Stock of Vines and Plants of

GRAPES, BLACKBERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, &c. &c.

is unequalled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our PRICE LIST, which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.

Our Seed Store and Horticulture House

IS AT

No. 29 Fifth Street,

where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality.

J KNOX,
Box 155, Pittsburg, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phil.... C. W RICKETSON, Pittsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines and Segars,

Nos. 223, *Cor. of Liberty & Irwin sts.*
PITTSBURG, PA.

Iron, Nails, ton Yarn, &c., &c., constantly on hand. [aug6

"The Union,"

Arch Street above Third,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Upton S. Newcomer, Prop'r.

THIS Hotel is central. Convenient by Passenger Railway Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the Travelling Public

TERMS, $1,50 PER DAY.

NEW

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,
(Four Doors below Dr. Sargent's Drug Store.
may7,62—1y. MRS & MISS RENO.

PITTSBURG WATER CURE.

NO Curative Agency is superior to HYDROPATHY for the treatment of all forms of Diseases, and no Institution in this country possesses greater facilities for its administration than this.

For Pictorial Circular address

DR. W. N. HAMBLETON,
Pittsburg, Pa.

"The Howe Sewing Machine,"

SOLD BY

A. M. M'GREGOR,

CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STS.,

PITTSBURG, PENN'A.,

NEEDS ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. [ap22—6m.

Notice.

IS hereby given that I have been appointed as Surgeon by the Pension Department, to examine wounded and invalid Soldiers, discharged from the service, that my authority extends to any County, State or Territory, and that I am now ready to enter upon the discharge of my duties.

GEORGE McCOOK, M. D,
Oct. 15—4t. Examining Surgeon.

JOY, COE & CO.,

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BEAVER, PA.

may 21.

BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO

MANUFACTUTERS OF

CARBON OIL,

ROCHESTER,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA. [ap2

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(BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET)

PITTSBURG, PENN'A.

BOARDING BY THE MEAL, DAY OR WEEK.

Terms Very Moderate.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of JONATHAN KINSEY, late of Georgetown Boro., Beaver county, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

ANNAMARIAH KINSEY, Adm'x.
apr20. JOHN D. MACKALL, Att'y.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER-FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

600,000

MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS

TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1863, cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 870,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport, Ferry, Shorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm Bown, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

Beaver Hotel,

JOSEPH HALL, Proprietor,

Beaver, Pa.

HAVING thoroughly fitted up this house, he is now prepared to accommodate his friends, and the public generally, in the most satisfactory manner. [may62

JOHN B. YOUNG,

Att'y at Law,

(BEAVER, PA.)

Office in the Court House.

Jan. 20, 1862.

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders of "the Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane, in the county of Beaver," are hereby notified that an election for one President, six Managers, and a Treasurer, will be held in the Toll House of said company, on the last Monday (the 27th day) of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

mar17,'63 JAMES ALLISON, Treas.

$50 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for the arrest and conviction of any person found trespassing or doing malicious mischief on my property, adjoining the farm of Abram Wolf and lot of John Fisher, near the boro. of Beaver. DAVID STONER.

Jan. 28,'63.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER.

(Shop one door east of Moodley's Hotel,

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

Afflicted and Unfortunate, no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

Office hours from 9 to 3 daily. [mar26

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

Summer No. now ready.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in New Sewickley tp., Beaver co., Pa., on the 6th of October, 1862, a red cow, with a white face, about 6 years old; she had a bell on, and two or three slits in the ear; no other marks visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

oc22:3t. A. P. SMITH.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of M'CONNELL & DARRAGH, Fallston, engaged in the Foundry and Machine Business, was duly dissolved on the 3d day of June, 1862. The books of the late firm will be settled by M. Darragh & Co., at their office in Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., where they will continue said business in all its branches. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please call and settle immediately. DAVID M'CONNELL.

MATTISON DARRAGH.

Fallston, jel0,'62* S. H. DARRAGH.

RAIL-ROAD HOUSE,

ADAM JOHNSON, PROP'R

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

PHŒNIX

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838.

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are Invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.

HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*

May7—3 mos.

BEAVER

SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE

Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M., Prin.

Mrs. A. S. Taylor, Governess.

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE

Tuesday, March 24th, 1863,

And continue 14 weeks. The aim of the school is to make its pupils thorough, especially in the Common Branches.

A Normal Class,

for the benefit of those wishing to fit themselves for teaching, will be formed at the commencement of the term.

Board, Room rent, &c.....$38 00
Tuition varies from $3,50 to $8,00

For further particulars inquire of the President of Faculty.

mar4'63 R. T. TAYLOR.

Dividend No. 10.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, May 6, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the past 6 months, has been declared this day, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on DEMAND. This dividend will be free of the United States Tax, the Bank having assumed the payment of the same to the Government. EDWARD HOOPS,
my13'63 Cashier

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having business with the subscriber will please call with Mr. Robert Tallon, who is duly authorized to attend to all business during my absence. Also all persons having unsettled accounts will call and make settlement as soon as possible. As it has become my duty to leave home for the purpose of serving my country, I hope my customers will still give their patronage as usual, as they will find Mr. Tallon at the shoe shop and my son, James, at the tan-yard.

sep3, 1862. JOHN D. STOKES.

Kerr's Hotel,

Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a

S. KERR, *Proprietor.*

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH

Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.

Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.

TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or SIX $5.

The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

Full directions for use is on each article.

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, post paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or in stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster,* for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents,* or in stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Thirty-seven cents.*

Address,

WM. B. HURD, CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd,* an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* says: We are happy to know that our friend Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of its success rests with the fact *that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *He finds it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acids, nor alkali; nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker,* etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more